

der to the Presiding Elders to expel all loyal local preachers within the Conference. This order includes myself who have been a local preacher in that Conference. I am going back, and intend to call a Conference of the local preachers, and we will expel the last devil of these rebel priests. We will put these ecclesiastics and rebels out, and recover the church property which rightfully belongs to us, and not to the traitors. This Methodist Book Concern in your city, which has published so much treason, is not the property of the rebels, it belongs to the loyal Methodists, and we mean to have it back. Here is a copy of the church Discipline, and it most positively enjoins upon all our preachers obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of the land. A transgression of this injunction makes the offender liable to expulsion from the church. When the Elders are ordained they are brought around the altar—you have seen the ordination here frequently, for all the Elders were ordained here, as this was an aristocratic congregation—Arlington, upper-tendon church—and there in the presence of God and the congregation, the Bishop lays his hands upon their heads and swears them to oppose all disloyal doctrines. Thus these rebel preachers are perjured, foully, basely, wickedly, perjured. EARLY, when he was ordained Bishop, took an oath to promote peace, and harmony, law and order. I heard him swear the lie myself in Columbus, Georgia. Parson Sawrie, who knows him well, in some private transactions, says that Early is a miserably corrupt old creature. Let us believe these rebels always, when they testify against one another! These persons of the Methodist Publishing House employed me to write a book exposing that infernal scoundrel of the Baptist Church, Elder J. H. Graves. They then denounced him for all that was vile and rascally, but now they are all standing shoulder to shoulder in stirring up rebellion. They are the worst scoundrels in the Union, and intend to expose their damnable hypocrisy, villainy, and falsehood to the gaze of the world. No man living but we can do it, for I know them better than any one else. I intend to resurrect the *Knoxville Whig*, and pour hot shot into their rotten bulks. Preachers have had more to do with treason than any other men. Some sneaking scoundrel wrote me a note this morning asking my opinion of ANDY JOHNSON. There is no more inconsistency in ANDY JOHNSON and myself working together in the cause of the Union, than for McFARLIN and GRAVES to pull together in the yoke of the devil, to destroy the Government. When the villainy of these wretches shall be exposed, the revelation will shock the country. These Southern Methodist preachers began the work of disunion years ago. JOHN C. CALHOUN, the arch-origination of treason, sent for Bishop CAPERS, and had a long private conference with him, at the time the split occurred in our Church. This was the entering wedge of disunion. I mean to show these traitors to the scorn and abhorrence of their countrymen. I have spoken much longer than I intended and will conclude. (The house then rang with cries of "go on," but as the speaker declined, there were succeeded by stentorian calls for Governor JOHNSON. That gentleman not being present, the audience, who seemed to have their appetites whetted for loyal speeches, shouted enthusiastically for Mr. MAYNARD, who responded in a most thrilling and effective speech, which our limited space compels us reluctantly to defer until Tuesday morning. When he had concluded the crowd again called loudly for Mr. BROWN, who answered as follows:—

My friends, after your patient attention to my long address just delivered, it would be too much of a good thing to tax it again. I will remain in the city for some days, and may meet you again, as we may make a sort of protracted meeting of it. When my friend Maynard spoke of the brutal treatment of his wife and children by the rebels, I could not refrain from tears. I thought of the miserable wretch General K. Kirby Smith, who issued an order through that scoundrel Churchwell—who died recently and went further South to get his deserved rights—commanding him to convey my wife and girl-children beyond the rebel lines; and afterwards took my house for a hospital. But a day of retribution is coming. We will exact a swift and terrible revenge for the cruel outrages we have suffered, and when we return to East Tennessee we intend to grease five miles of hell with the gut-fat of Tennessee rebels.

The Parson concluded amid peal after peal of tremendous applause, whose echoes might have fallen on the ears of Belshazzar Breckinridge and his court at Murfreesboro', like the death knell of treason and rebellion.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF DR. COTTMAN BY GUERRILLAS.—We learn that the guerrillas crossed the river at Donaldsonville on Thursday, set fire to Dr. Cottman's dwelling house, and destroyed everything on his premises. His wife and family were met yesterday fleeing down the river for safety.

Dr. Cottman is a well-known Unionist of Louisiana. He had a large plantation on the Mississippi, opposite Donaldsonville, where his family resided, but had not been able to remain there on account of the threats, which have been carried out so far as his property is concerned. Dr. Cottman recently visited the North on business with the Government.—*N. O. True Delta*, 28th.

AT A PREMIUM.—Tennessee money was selling at a premium of seven per cent over green-backs in Memphis, on the 15th.

## Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. FENCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1862

### Languid War a Weak and Cruel Policy.

An exchange says: Macaulay, in his review of Hallam's Constitutional History, makes use of the following language: "If there be any truth established by the universal history of nations, it is this: that to carry the spirit of peace into war is a weak and cruel policy. The time of negotiation is the time for deliberation and delay. But when an extreme case calls for that remedy, which is in its own nature most violent, and which, in such cases, is a remedy only because it is violent, it is idle to think of mitigating and diluting. Languid war can do nothing which negotiation or submission will not do better; and to act on any other principle is not to save blood and money but to squander them."

This is not only the deliberate opinion of one of the profoundest thinkers, and the greatest of modern historians, but it seems to us so reasonable and obvious that it is hardly worth while to attempt to establish it by argument or illustration. This would be almost like trying to prove a mathematical axiom. All will admit readily that to hesitate and dally, in time of war, is to encourage and give confidence to the enemy. MACAULAY'S sentiment quoted above is a brief exposition of the philosophy of war, if we may use such an expression respecting the *ultima ratio regum*—the arbitrament of the sword. Let us apply this rule to the conduct of the Government towards the rebels. The rebellion is an "extreme case," whose originators, by their own refusal to submit to the decision of the ballot-box, have forced the government to apply "that remedy which is in its own nature most violent;" that is, war; and this war is a remedy, only because it is violent. The war cannot be "mitigated or diluted," for its success depends solely upon its unrelaxed energy. The sooner all who love their country, and desire the perpetuation of its government, realize the fact that the rebels, who have repudiated all laws, and spurn the constitution, by planting themselves on the abominable and atrocious doctrine of secession, which is the destruction of all law, must be completely conquered by the sword, the brighter will be the prospect of peace, and the restoration of the government. The rebel who calls himself President, and the rebels who call themselves a Congress, and the rebel newspapers have again and again declared that they would accept no compromise, and listen to no terms save the complete acknowledgment of the independence of their Confederacy; and this declaration they are endeavoring to back by vast armies, filled up by a most rigorous conscription. We can tell the misguided people of the seceded States to return to the old Government, and we will affectionately and gladly receive them, but we can hold no parley with the "intelligent and conscious traitors," who raise the sword against us. As well might we open the Bible, and read the Ten Commandments to a burglar who was breaking into our chamber, or to a ruffian who was drawing a dagger upon us. Our only safety in these cases would be not in words, but in immediate action. We may argue with men who themselves argue, but it is folly to reason with those who have thrown aside all argument.—We cannot mingle the words of peace with the weapons of warfare. Argument has been exhausted, and compromise has failed, and we must either conquer, or be conquered. No platform, no resolutions, no law, no proclamation, can save the nation, which is assailed by armed and desperate men who have staked their all upon the fortunes of war and the decision of the sword. War only can avail anything. We did not invite the bloody arbiters to settle the dispute. That was the work of others, and we must abide its decision. It does not become the assailed to plead for a cessation of hostilities; that is the work of the assailants. We firmly believe that the repeated attempts to carry on hostilities, and subdue the rebellion by diplomacy and words, have cost us many lives and great sums of money. The rebels interpreted our unwillingness to fight as a proof of cowardice and conscious weakness, and laughed as heartily at us, for our hints at a compromise, as a highwayman would laugh at the poor traveller who should send him a Sunday-school hymn. Did our fathers propose a compromise with Great Britain after the battle of Bunker Hill was fought?

Did they propose to compromise in the war of 1812? Now the life of the nation which they created is threatened, and shall we in our present condition stop to offer entreaties to desperadoes, who haughtily tell us that they will listen to nothing but the acknowledgment of their sovereignty? Let us make war, then, as Washington, and Hancock, and Madison did—not from a love of bloodshed, but as a necessity. The rebellion of 1862 is a far greater and more dangerous war than that of 1776 or 1812, and we must strain every sinew, or perish more shamefully than ever people perished before. Our cause is a just and holy one, and we may devoutly pray to Him who holds the fate of nations in His hands, to bless us with victory, and restore to our bleeding hearts the inestimable blessing of peace.

### Interesting Table.

An exchange compiles the following statistics from the census of 1860:

Area, in square miles.	Population.
Virginia.	1,055,000
New England.	3,500,000
Slave States.	2,500,000
Free States.	10,000,000

It appears from the above that although Virginia, the most ancient and highly favored American colony of Great Britain has nearly the same area that New England has, and is vastly superior to it in climate, soil, productions, and natural advantages, still the total value of property in New England is nearly three times that of Virginia. New England has more improved land; the cash value of her farms is greater; the value of her farming implements is nearly double; her manufactures are eight times greater, and her population more than double that of Virginia. Now why should these things be? Virginia, recollect, has been controlled for more than a generation, by Southern abstractionists, and here is the result of their policy. Its results show that it must be radically wrong. Virginia, under proper control would strip New York in one generation. The policy which now controls her will sink her still lower.

CHARLES OAKFORD, of Philadelphia, whose genial wit and companionable qualities made him a favorite wherever known, died last week. Colonel FOXLEY, in one of the "Occasional" letters to his Press, makes a reference to him, which contains a striking moral. Not many years ago, when the Southerners held sway in Washington, controlling the social and the political world, Col. F. happened one evening to drop into a household, and found a select company listening with astonishment and delight to the humorous expressions and contagious harmonies of Mr. OAKFORD, and this scene was recalled by the announcement of his death. Col. F. says:

He had an electric enthusiasm when he spoke or sung, an infinite variety of jest, and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, an unflinching recollection of the public men he had met, and a warm and constant love for his own species. One of the incidents of that evening I must always remember, and that was the manner in which he chanted Drake's great ode to the American flag. Only a few moments before, he had related with unrivalled comic talent an incident in negro life which fairly convulsed his audience with laughter, but when he came to repeat the glorious stanzas of this noble poem, he dropped the mimic and became inspired, thrilling all hearts by his magnificent personation of the great idea of the poet, and by the patriotic fire that ran through all his intonations. Among those present were John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; R. W. Johnson, and Albert Pike, of Arkansas; William H. Polk, of Tennessee; Sampson W. Harris, of Alabama; and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and it was difficult to tell whether they or the few Northern men present most enjoyed this rare rendition of the greatest published tribute to the flag of our country. Harris died eight years ago; and of the remainder only Col. Polk lives to obey the injunction, and respond to the appeal of the illustrious Drake. The rest are in the ranks of the enemies of Republic. How much heart do you think such men can have in a rebellion dedicated to a cause which, to succeed, must annihilate their sweetest memories?—How long can a cause last, not only infamous in itself, but doubly so in the fact that, if triumphant, it must obliterate recollections of a character so sacred as to have awakened all individual affections, and to have consecrated all individual altitudes?

THE RETURN OF LORD LYONS.—Lord Lyons returned on the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either a restoration of the Union on the old or new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation. She will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.—*London Times*.

### The Significance of the Northern Elections.

Owing to the blockade, we were deprived, almost entirely, of a knowledge of the features and developments of the late political canvass in the Northern States, and our readers have been involved in doubt as to the significance of these elections, which have been seemingly adverse to the Administration, and to the war. We are assured, however, by distinguished loyalists of this State, who travelled through the North during the canvass, that such is, by no means, the case; and that far from signifying an abatement of the war-spirit the results, generally, indicates its increase and firmness. The people thought that the Administration displayed a lack of energy in the prosecution of the war, and they defeated many of its candidates. The Democrats elected to Congress are almost all known as "war Democrats." The voice of the North is for the maintenance of the Government, and the preservation of the Union, although the blood of every rebel be shed in the effort to defend our nationality. "The energy of the war is to be increased, not abated. It will be entertaining to see what interpretation the Richmond journals put upon these elections, and we quote the following passage from the *Examiner* of that city:

"The gains of the Democratic party in the Northern elections have been decided. But the most important election of all is yet to take place in New York."

The elections of New York will decide the complexion of the next House of Representatives, and they thus possess an interest which has attached to no other elections that have taken place since the commencement of the war.

"It would be unwise for the South to indulge in sanguine expectations from the advent to control of the Democratic politicians of the North. She recollects that the infamous Butler, the silly and rabid Dickinson, and a long list of apostates like Cass, Cushing, Buchanan and Richardson, were once so extremely conservative on sectional questions, as to be denounced as dough-faces, by their opponents in that section of the Union; and that while here and there are to be found one Pierce, one Vallandigham, one Wood and two Seymours like the five just men in Sodom, yet the great body of her former friends are as fierce in their apostasy to former principles as Butler himself.

"These considerations must prevent the South from ascribing any undue importance to the partisan controversy now going on in the enemy's country. But yet it is not to be denied that a Democratic victory at the North would be a subject of much gratification. It would be a defeat of the party responsible for the inauguration of this unrighteous war. It would be a rebuke by the North itself of the men who solely originated and have so recklessly conducted it.

The *Whig*, of the same city, remarks: The Democrats have swept the decks in the elections just held in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, &c. We have no intelligence from other States; but these returns, taken in connection with the October elections, show that the tide sets all one way—and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electioneering aspersions and appeals of these latter could be credited, this success of the Democrats is about equal to a declaration of peace.

But they are not to be credited, and we are not yet permitted to take that comfort to our bosoms. We have reason to hope, though, that with a Democratic Congress and a Black Republican Administration, regarding each other as men who are in doubt but that tomorrow they may be cutting each other's throats, the war will not be set forward any. We have a right to conclude, too, that as Lincoln and his party brought on the war, and have conducted it so far themselves, the people have meant by this remarkable revolution to declare not only a deep dissatisfaction, but to decree that important changes shall be made. And, having found out their strength, and having less fear of the Bastille before their eyes, we may expect that the opposition will now speak their sentiments with a boldness they have not dared to venture on heretofore.

We trust that every patriot in Congress will heed these words of a traitor, and take care to shun the appearance of disunion. There are a few men whose election to Congress, we must deeply regret. FERNANDO and BEN WOOD, of New York, are of the number. Their past conduct and language betray too plainly a willingness to sell their country. We have read, too, with astonishment and regret a speech delivered by Hon. JAMES BAYARD, another New York Congressman elect, who said to his constituents, after his election:

"I foresee questions of awful magnitude, upon which, if living, I shall be called to act as a member of Congress, and I tremble over the responsibility. With God's blessing, I hope to satisfy you all; and what is more important, to discharge my duty, and fearlessly always, to the country, and to the whole country, without prejudice or passion. [Cheers.] I hope to take part in restoring once more the now rent and bleeding Union; but, while vindicating the

supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, in that vindication also to demonstrate there is no reason why brother should any longer immerse his hands in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong a fratricidal war."

If we comprehend these words, we must say that the loyal men of this State, do see a reason why this war should be kept up vigorously, and that the Union must be preserved from the assaults of traitors. There is no reason, we admit, on the side of the rebels, for prolonging the war. In pleasing contrast to this speech, we publish the following remarks of Mr. SEYMOUR, Governor elect of New York, whose abilities probably entitle him to be regarded as the leader of the Democratic party. We quote from his speech delivered in Brooklyn. He held similar language at other points and on other occasions during the canvass:

"I mean to be most explicit and outspoken in all that I have to say. I shrink from no question. I seek to grapple with every problem involved in our present position. If the people of this State shall see fit again to place me in the executive chair, I wish to go there with a full understanding on their part of all my views and all my purposes. I recognize and accept the fact that at this moment the destinies, the honor and the glory of our country hang poised upon the conflict in the battle-field. I recognize the fact now that, whether we would have had war or not, it exists in all its vast proportions in our land; and I recognize the fact now that it is the duty of every man who loves his country—of every true man who would stand by its institutions—to see now that the whole measure of his influence and all the weight of his power are thrown in that battle-field on the side of the flag of our Union."

"We are not only in favor of a thorough war policy, but we propose to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion. They (the rebels) have not contented themselves with the ballot, but have chosen the bayonet and the bullet to settle the question. Then with the bayonet and the bullet we must meet them. We did not want this war, but the men of the South made the bayonet and sword the arbiters of their doctrines, and, so far as the present is concerned, the sword must be the arbiter, and by it, with our own strong arms, we will strike vigorous blows for the life of the Constitution and the flag. I wish that my voice could be heard throughout every Southern State. I would say, mistake not the conservative triumphs of the North. Listen not to the teachings of those who say that we are not true to the Union, true to the Constitution."

Therefore, we tell you, and the whole world, that this great conservative party will rear up the shattered columns of the Union. We will rear it higher yet, still nearer heaven than it was before, and from its lofty top and growing greatness there shall ever wave your national flag, with every star and every stripe that have been placed there in the wonderful progress of our country; and then, whatever other men may say—I care not what—as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself, other men may say as they please, but as for a division of this Union, and for breaking up that great alliance made by and under God's guidance, I never will consent to it. No, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for this glorious country."

These are truly cheering and patriotic words. When Mr. Seymour was first put in nomination, the nature of the declarations with which he accepted the honor was thus described by the New York Evening Post, one of the most intelligent Republican journals. After remarking on the signs of popular dissatisfaction with the Administration, it said:

It is the fault of the Administration that this change has come about. If it had used energy, if it had been awake to the momentous crisis of our affairs, if it had been successful, all parties would still be rallying around it. While the question of its efficiency was still an open one, party leaders cry in vain to the people; but their cries are beginning to be heard. Mr. Lincoln and his followers in the Government cannot complain of this.—The speech of Governor Seymour at Albany is full of patriotic expressions; he avows plainly and abundantly his devotion to the Union and the Constitution; and when he complains of the conduct of affairs for the past year, by way of justifying the present attitude of the Democratic party, we must own that his complaints are just and fair.

On, then, with the Union hosts, and the Union flag, until we again have "one country, and one Constitution," united in one glorious destiny, whose future splendor no mortal imagination can depict.

The small-pox is raging terribly at Cannelton, Martinsville and other localities in Southern Indiana. The Circuit Court of Morgan County adjourned on account of the prevalence of the disease.

The Emperor of Assam has sent to the French Admiral Bonard the decoration of the great order of Cochin China, which, fortunately for the bearer, he is not compelled to wear. It consists of two large elephant's teeth and two large rhinoceros' horns, each tooth and each horn being a load for a man.

Eight hundred cavalry horses were sent to the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Johnson, at Cincinnati on Wednesday.

## LATE NEWS.

CAIRO, Nov. 20.—A letter from Captain says: John Porter, of the 21st Ohio, and Wallace, of the 38th Ohio, arrived at that place from Atlanta, Georgia. They belonged to a party of twenty-four men sent out by General Mitchell last summer and were captured by the rebels. They make the following statement: Captain Andrews, G. D. Wilson, M. Rose, P. G. Shadrack, Wm. Campbell, of the 2d Ohio; John W. Scott, of the 21st Ohio; and Samuel Slavers, of the 33d Ohio, were tried at Knoxville and hung at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 18th of June. The others remained in confinement until some twenty-two days since, when they broke jail. They scattered as soon as they got out of confinement, and it is impossible to tell what became of them. The following is from the Grenada Appeal:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 13.—Forrest's cavalry had a skirmish with the Federals on the Franklin road on Tuesday. Federal loss twenty killed and fifty or sixty wounded. The Federals were reined back, when Forrest withdrew.

Kirby Smith is sick at Chattanooga. The Savannah Republican of the 13th says that on Sunday last the Federals attempted to land at St. Mary's, Georgia, and were repulsed. The gunboat then shelled and completely destroyed the town.

New York, Nov. 20.—A special Washington despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated the 19th, says the latest intelligence from the rebels says they have been marching into Richmond for several days, and that none remain behind except Jackson and Stuart with a part of Hill's corps, who are between Culpeper and Warrenton, and who will no doubt try to harass our advance on Richmond. The rebels will not give battle this side of their works around Richmond. They have had near 100,000 patients in Richmond during the last month.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The publishers of the Chicago daily papers, at a meeting last night to consider the great increase in the price of white paper and other items which enhanced the cost of publication, resolved to advance the price of dailies and tri-weeklies 25 per cent, and weeklies 5 per cent.

## New Advertisements.

### THEATRE.

S. B. DUFFIELD, Manager. CLAUDE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager. S. T. SIMONS, Ticket Agent.

First appearance of Mr. W. M. POSTER and Mr. T. RADCLIFFE.

### SHAKSPEARIAN REVIVAL!

Monday Evening, Nov. 24, 1862.

### OTHELLO!

SING, DANCE, MR. DUFFIELD, MASTER RICHARD.

### BOX AND COX!

### NOTICE!

All Mechanics and Laborers WHO WORK

### ON THE FORTIFICATIONS

In and about Nashville during the month of October, will

CALL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

At Capt. MORTON'S Office, on Cedar Street, near Cherry.

### FOR SETTLEMENT.

Nov 23-24 Capt. J. S. C. MORTON, Chief Engineer 14th Army Corps.

### M. MARBURG,

No. 42 Public Square, (Hardly Dressed Old Blend.)

WILL COMMENCE HIS FIRST AUCTION Sale at the above well known Old Blend, on Monday Morning, the 24th inst., with a large lot of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Notions, Ribbons, &c., which will be sold at bargain for Tennessee money. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue until the entire stock is sold. [Nov 23-24]

### WRAPPING PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE

### "ARMY NEWS DEPOT,"

On Union Street, between Cherry and College.

Nov 23-24

### For Sale,

### FRESH OYSTERS,

BUTTER AND EGGS.

At No. 47 Union Street, C. L. BOLLISTER.

Nov 23

SOUR KRAUT—50 Barrels, for sale low, by WM. LYON.

DOORS, SASH and WINDOW GLASS, for sale by WM. LYON.

### LOST.

ON FRIDAY THE 21st INST., NEAR FARM (Horseshoe on Spring street),

### A CALF-SKIN WALLET,

containing a sum of money. The finder will be richly rewarded on presenting the same at the Office of WM. THURMOND, at JAMES F. AYER'S, N. E. Cherry Street. [Nov 23-24]

FIVE BRICK—3,000 in stock, for sale by WM. LYON.

DAMAGED FLOUR—20 Bags, for sale by WM. LYON.

NAILS—150 Kegs, assorted for sale by WM. LYON, 41 Market Street.

BELTING—LEATHER AND GUM, for sale by WM. LYON.